

Se Contratan Grupos de El Paso/Juarez

Continúan Planes Para Charriada

Miembros de Lubbock Centro Aztlan continúan trabajando en hacer planes para la primera anual Charriada Cinco de Mayo que se llevará a cabo estos próximos días 6 y 7 de Mayo en el Buffalo Lake.

Bidal Aguero, director de Lubbock Centro Aztlan viajó a la ciudad de Juarez y El Paso hace dos semanas para contratar un grupo de Charros bajo la dirección de Jose Quinones.

Dicho grupo, de la Asociación de Charros "Los Bigotes" lograron ganar el título estatal de Texas el año pasado y también ganaron segundo lugar en la Charriada Nacional de los Estados Unidos. "Los Bigotes" son reconocidos por toda la nación al igual de en México por sus buenos trabajos en la Charriada.

Este pasado fin de semana, Quinones junto con Ignacio Lopez Tello, un juez de la Federación de Charros, visitaron a Lubbock para inspeccionar el sitio donde se va a estacionar el lienzo. Ambos dijeron que quedaron sumamente impresionados con la facilidad del Buffalo Lake y que no tenía duda que se podía establecer un buen lienzo.

"Nosotros pensamos que se puede hacer un buen torneo de Charros en Lubbock y estamos dispuestos a trabajar con el Lubbock Centro Aztlan para garantizar

puesto a trabajar para conseguir los mejores jueces posibles para el evento.

Junto con el grupo de "Los Barbones" vendrán un grupo de Escaramusas para hacer presentación.

Entre otros grupos que se han invitado a participar son grupos Charros de Plainview, Muleshoe, Odessa, Midland y Dallas.

Junto con la Charriada se llevará a cabo una bonita Jamiaca donde se ofrecerán los mejores antojitos auténticamente Mexicanos.

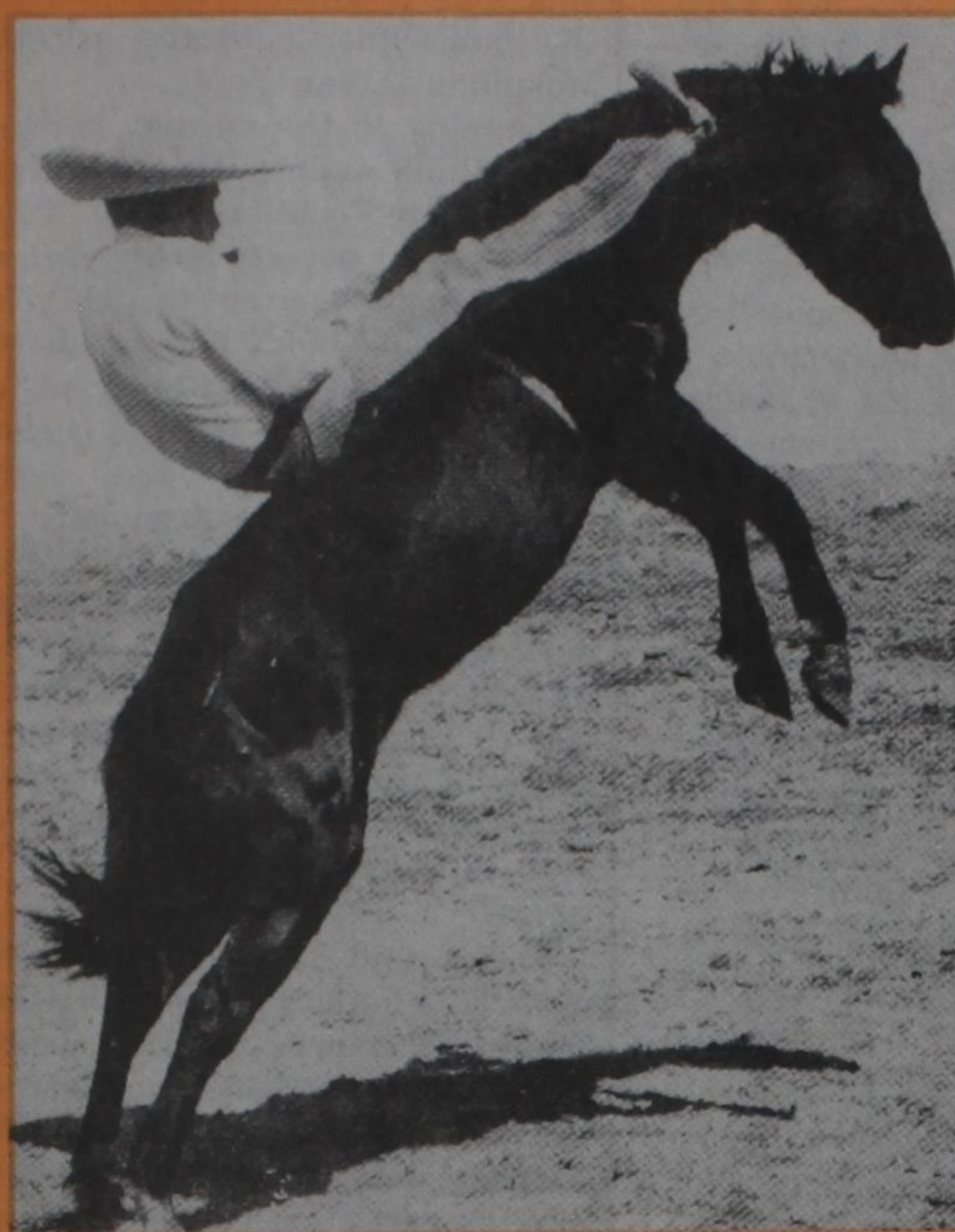
"Pensamos requerir que los puestos sirvan tripas, gorditas, gallina en horno, cabrito y todos esos deliciosos comidas de tradición," dijo Aguero.

Además de esto Aguero dijo que también están en negociaciones con algunos grupos musicales de la frontera de México para que se presenten durante la función. "Estamos hablando con conjuntos norteños y bandas norteñas para que participen en la actividad y también vamos a contratar con varios bailes folclóricos para que se presenten," agregó Aguero.

Oficiales de Lubbock Centro Aztlan dijeron que planes últimos para la celebración tradicional de "El Cinco de Mayo" se finalizarán esta próxima semana.

El evento se está haciendo posible por una concesión de la Ciudad de Lubbock con recomendación de la Alianza de Arte de Lubbock.

Para más información se puede llamar a el (806) 763-3841.



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EL EDITOR

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Dreams of México's People Are Postponed Once More

By Diana Washington Valdez

Mexico's peso devaluation has destroyed the illusion that free trade by itself would usher in unheralded prosperity in a country where the gap between rich and poor continues to grow ever wider.

Before the peso's dramatic plunge of 45 percent between



Dec. 20 and Jan. 31, the peso had lost 11 percent of its value between April and early December -- for a total of 60 percent in eight months.

The magnitude of this economic reversal is only beginning to be realized and felt on both sides of the border.

Since the recent currency crisis began, Mexican officials have sought unsuccessfully to create a sense of economic stability through various economic and political initiatives, including a botched campaign to unmask and capture Subcomandante Marcos, the purported leader of the Chiapas rebellion and Zapatistas.

Considering the enormous disparities between Mexico and free trade partners Canada and the United States, it should have been evident sooner that free trade alone could not solve Mexico's deep-seated socioeconomic problems that were brushed aside during the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations.

There was an initial boost derived from increased trade in NAFTA's first year, but most of those gains were lost as a result of the devaluation.

However, the worst part of Mexico's poli-drama is how its government officials and corporate elite had managed to manipulate the expectations of the Mexican people in order

to win support for the *tratado de libre comercio*.

Practically overnight, their newfound optimism has been crushed. Investor confidence or not, there are several facts about Mexico's state that cannot be ignored any longer. Here are a few:

-- The devaluation has left about 250,000 more Mexicans jobless, and that number could reach 700,000 by the end of the year.

-- Mexico's production of corn, a basic staple of the country's poor, is falling. Corn was grown over 18.3 million acres in 1970. The area of cultivation shrank to 16.8 million acres in 1980. By 1990, despite advances in agricultural technology, the acreage devoted to corn remained below the 1970 level.

-- Not only is per capita food production declining in Mexico, so is per capita food consumption, said Tom Barry, an analyst writing for the Inter-Hemispheric Education Resource Center in Albuquerque, N.M.

-- During the 1980s, Mexico per capita consumption of meat, milk and corn dropped sharply, and its per capita meat consumption fell by 40 percent between 1984 and 1989.

Because of the peso's demise, U.S. commerce officials say Mexico's meat imports will drop again this

Nearly half the children in rural Mexico suffered from malnutrition in 1991. In the southern states of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Guerrero, the figure was closer to 75 percent.

More recently, as a result of a devastating drought, the Tarahumaras of Chihuahua state are starving to death on the doorsteps of the El Paso-Juarez border, the same neighborhood where Fortune 500 firms operate hundreds of modern maquiladoras.

But the devaluation has limited aid efforts, and proud Tarahumaras have taken to begging in the streets to feed their children.

Child vendors are out in force on Juarez streets, pushing chewing gum, candy or souvenirs. Some of them -- as young as 5 and 6 -- are playing songs on hand-held accordions for dimes and nickels at the international bridge.

And what are we hearing in response?

-- A recommendation by a Chase Manhattan Bank analyst to eliminate the Zapatistas to restore stability in Mexico.

-- A frustrated Juarez retailer blaming the Zapatistas for Mexico's economic upheaval, saying the Mexican government needs to act decisively and take out Marcos.

Mexican president Ernesto

Continued Page 6

News Briefs

Affirmative Action Gains Ground

The San Jose Mercury News reports that Democrats killed a California Senate constitutional amendment on affirmative action. The California Senate Governmental Organization Committee voted five to four against a proposed state constitutional amendment that would effectively ban state government programs which increase opportunities for women and racial minorities. The 5-4 vote by the Senate Governmental Organization Committee went along party lines.

The Assembly version, sponsored by Assemblyman Bernie Richter, R-Chico, still could pass. But eventually it would have to go through the same Senate committee, Governmental Organization.

Richter said he was not ready to abandon his measure and plans to press ahead with four statutes banning affirmative action in the public sector that are set for hearings next week. Those bills need just a majority of votes to pass.

"The state legislature has failed in its responsibility to allow the people of California to express themselves on this critical issue . . . , " Tom Wood and Glynn Custred, two academics who authored the measure, said in a statement. Opinion polls have shown that a majority of Californians support their initiative.

California Gov. Pete Wilson, who has endorsed the initiative, said the committee vote effectively blocked "any further serious discussion in the legislature of the value of affirmative action."

Clinton to Reject House Welfare Bill

Reuters reports that President Clinton will reject a sweeping welfare reform bill if the House version of the legislation comes to his desk.

White House Chief of Staff Leon Panetta said the White House is committed to providing welfare to children and mothers. He said the administration would insist that aid to young mothers and their children remain an entitlement right.

"There are places where we are going to draw lines. We are not going to let them cut school lunches in order to provide tax cuts for the wealthiest in this country. We are not going to let them cut 100,000 cops off of the president's crime bill. We are not going to let them move backward with regards to education cuts," he said.

The New York Times reports that Clinton said, "The House bill would actually make it harder for many people to get off and stay off welfare. And the bill doesn't really do anything to promote work. Indeed, it removes any real responsibility for states to help people gain the training and skills they need to get and keep jobs. It even cuts child care for working people struggling to hold down jobs and stay off welfare."

Clinton did not threaten a veto. Administration officials said there was no point in making such a threat because they assumed the bill would be substantially modified in the Senate.

House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, predicted the Senate would pass a similar version of the welfare reform bill and that Clinton would ultimately sign the measure into law.

Armey defended the move to cut benefits to young mothers and said it was "an enormous disincentive to illegitimate births."

Court Debates Drug Testing

The Associated Press reports the Supreme court will hear arguments today on whether mandatory drug testing of student athletes subjects them to unreasonable searches.

The action was begun when James Acton, a student in Vernon, Ore., decided he wanted to play on his school's football team.

The local school board, as part of its efforts to address what was considered "out-of-control" student drug use, had voted two years before to require drug tests for all students who play interscholastic sports.

James refused to undergo the urinalysis for amphetamines, marijuana, cocaine and LSD, and his parents refused to sign a consent form for such a test. He was barred from the team.

The Actons sued, and the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the school district's policy violated the Fourth Amendment's ban on unreasonable searches.

The school district's resulting Supreme Court appeal, has friend-of-the-court support from the Clinton administration, the National School Board Association, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and several anti-drug groups.

"I wanted to play sports, and I was one of the smartest kids in the class. I never even got a referral to the principal's office," the youth wrote in a recent essay. "I thought that was proof enough that I wasn't taking drugs. So I refused to take the test."

House Debates Term Limits

The Associated Press reports that House Republicans are still short votes in their push for a constitutional amendment limiting terms in Congress. Debate is scheduled to begin today.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said there would be no arm-twisting in advance of this week's historic vote. "On constitutional amendments, people have to be allowed to vote their conscience," he said.

According to a poll released by the National Taxpayers Union, seven in 10 Americans support the idea of term limits. Most support a three-term, six-year limit for House members.

The House is scheduled to vote on a variety of options ranging from 12 years each in the House and Senate, to six years in the House and 12 years in the Senate.

The preferred proposal will then be subject to a final vote requiring a two-thirds majority to move onto the Senate and to state legislatures for ratification.

A number of House leaders oppose term limits, including four committee chairmen and House GOP Whip Tom DeLay, R-Texas.

El Editor-Call Us (806) 763-3841

Antropologo Chicano Analiza Las Matematicas de Pete Wilson

Por Octavio I. Romano-V

Deberían las familias de otros estados pagar por los cuatro o cinco mil millones de horas de trabajo que realizan anualmente los inmigrantes indocumentados para el gran beneficio del comercio urbano y agrícola de California, y para sus familias más acomodadas, que usan a los indocumentados como sirvientes y jardineros con bajísimos sueldos?

El Gobernador de California Pete Wilson cree que sí. El exige entre \$2,000 y \$3,000 millones federales anualmente, el equivalente de \$8 a \$12 anuales por cada familia estadounidense. El alega que es para los gastos incurridos por los inmigrantes indocumentados, la mayoría mexicanos.

Es extraño que el gobernador nunca hable del pago federal hecho a California, de más de \$2,200 millones, bajo las Subvenciones de Ayuda y Efecto de la Legalización, a tenor de la Ley de Reforma y Control de Inmigración de los Estados Unidos -- 500 millones de dólares solamente en 1994. Además, este programa ha disminuido la cantidad de inmigrantes indocumentados en California en 1,600,000.

Adicionalmente, Washington gasta más de \$500 millones por año para respaldar a la agricultura de California, donde se hayan muchos de los indocumentados. Los dólares fiscales de Washington para la agricultura son el equivalente de \$6,897 para cada una de las 85,000 granjas del estado. Los agricultores de California reciben más dinero del gobierno federal que lo que pagan al estado por concepto de impuestos territoriales. Los propietarios de casas del estado no disfrutan, por cierto, del subsidio para sus impuestos sobre la propiedad.

Para comprender plenamente la política del Gobernador Wilson, hechemos un vistazo a la historia de los Estados Unidos. Los presidentes recientes han tenido todos sus "demonios", a los cuales ellos alegaban que estaban comba-

"Se necesita crear setecientos mil empleos para apoyar los costos de la inmigración ilegal" de más de \$2,000 millones, dice él en su Resumen del Presupuesto para 1994-1995. El agrega que no sólo ellos no hacen nada, sino que no pagan nada, y que "los ciudadanos del estado que trabajan duro" deben absorber estos costos.

En ninguna parte de sus documentos, anuncios comerciales o notas de prensa men-

tiendo para salvar a los Estados Unidos. Kennedy tuvo a los comunistas en nuestras fronteras; Johnson a los comunistas vietnamitas y al efecto del dominio; Reagan a los comunistas rusos y a los males de Grenada; Bush a los Iraquis y al control posible de las fuentes de petróleo de los Estados Unidos, además de los narcóticos de Panamá.

De algún modo, William Clinton ha dejado de encontrar a un mal monumental que amenace a nuestra nación. Como Jimmy Carter antes que él, el Presidente Clinton ha creado un vacío. La Guerra Fría ha terminado. Estamos jugando a la "libre empresa" con Vietnam del Norte y comerciando con la China. El petróleo corre libremente desde la dictadura de Kuwait, que pisotea a las mujeres. Y Newt Gingrich está combatiendo a nuestros males internos, el dicho "liberalismo".

¿Deja eso a Pete Wilson sin un demonio al que combatir?

¡Entren al escenario desde el sur, los malignos mexicanos!

¡Ellos destruirán a California si no estamos alerta! Léase "los Estados Unidos", ahora que Wilson ha anunciado que se adentra en la política en escala nacional.

En el Presupuesto del Estado de California, el gobernador proclama que cerca de 2,000,000 de mexicanos han invadido al estado y se han convertido en sanguijuelas pegadas a la asistencia económica pública, al sistema de salud, a las escuelas y a las prisiones estatales.

Así, los trabajadores indocumentados de California pagan al menos \$2,200 millones anualmente por conceptos de impuestos estatales y federales, una cantidad aproximadamente igual que sus "costos", según lo anunciado por el gobernador.

Al extrapolar de los impuestos pagados, los trabajadores indocumentados de California aportan entre \$13,000 y \$15,000 millones a la economía de California, mientras que efectúan cuatro mil millones de horas de trabajo cada año.

Pero la estructura de los jor-

nales y sueldos que se pagan en California no puede respaldar al trámite de los gas-

tos gubernamentales que aumentan constantemente (de \$34,000 a \$55,000 millones desde 1985, o sea un aumento del 62%), mientras que los pedazos inferiores de la base impositiva fiscal permanecen estáticos.

Específicamente, si los jor-nales más bajos por hora de California aumentaran de \$4 a \$6 por hora, los impuestos pagados por los indocumentados alcanzarían entre \$3,500 y \$5,500 millones, pagando así todos los gastos y dejando un superávit saludable para el estado.

Es claro que los problemas de Wilson no conciernen a la situación social de los inmigrantes, sino a la estructura salarial en la que ellos trabajan. El deportarlos y reemplazarlos por trabajadores domésticos a \$4 la hora no resolverá los problemas de California. Las caras cambiarán, pero los problemas económicos permanecerán.

Algun día, los californianos pueden extender sus gracias retroactivamente a los indocumentados por haber salvado a su estado de problemas económicos aún más graves y de un déficit más oneroso, de igual modo que los inmigrantes de la Costa Oriental lo hicieron históricamente. Después de todo, más de cuatro mil millones de horas de trabajo (al jornal más bajo), \$14,000 millones para la economía del estado, \$2,200 millones pagados por impuestos, todo en un año, no son el trabajo de los "demonios malignos".

La xenofobia de Pete Wilson es irracional. Atrae solamente a los que tienen temores iracionales. O a aquéllos que quieren usar la política de la xenofobia para satisfacer las ambiciones políticas domésticas.

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Chicano Anthropologist Analyzes Pete Wilson's Math

By Octavio I. Romano-V

Should families in other states pay for the four to five billion hours of labor performed annually by undocumented immigrants to the immeasurable benefit of California's urban business, its agribusiness, and its wealthier families who use the undocumented for low-paid maid and gardening services?

California Governor Pete Wilson thinks they should. He demands \$2-\$3 billion federal dollars annually, the equivalent of \$8 to \$12 yearly from every single U.S. family. He claims it is for expenses incurred by undocumented Mexican immigrants.

Strangely, the governor never speaks of the previous federal payment to California of more than \$2.2 billion under the U.S. Immigration Reform and Control Act and State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants -- one-half billion dollars in 1994 alone.

Furthermore, this program has reduced the number of undocumented immigrants in California by 1,600,000.

Additionally, Washington spends more than \$500 million per year to support California agriculture, where many of the undocumented may be found. Washington's agriculture tax dollars are the equivalent of \$6,897 for every one of the 85,000 farms in the state. California's farming interests receive more money from the federal government than they pay the state in property taxes. The state's homeowners certainly do not enjoy federally subsidized property taxes.

To fully understand Governor Wilson's politics, let's glance at U.S. history. Recent presidents have all had their

"devil" they claimed to be fighting to save the United States. Kennedy had the Communists at our borders; Johnson, the Vietnamese Communists and the domino effect; Reagan, the Russian Communists and the evils of Grenada; Bush, the Iraqis and potential control of U.S. oil sources, plus Panama's drugs.

Somehow, William Jefferson Clinton has failed to find a monumental evil threatening our nation. Like Jimmy Carter, President Clinton has created a vacuum.

The Cold War is over. We are playing "free enterprise" with North Vietnam and trading with China. Oil flows freely from the woman-stomping dictatorship of Kuwait. And Newt Gingrich is fighting our internal evils like "liberalism."

Does that leave Pete Wilson without a devil to fight?

Enter stage south, the evil Mexicans.

They will destroy California if we don't watch out. Read "U.S." now that Wilson has announced he is into big-time politics.

In the budget of the State of California, the governor proclaims that 2,000,000 Mexicans have invaded the state and become leeches attached to welfare, the health system, the schools and state prisons.

"Seven hundred thousand new jobs need to be created to support illegal immigration costs" of more than \$2 billion, he trumpets in his 1994-95 summary of the budget. He says that not only do they do nothing, they pay nothing, and "the hard-working citizens of the state" must absorb these costs.

But the structure of wages paid in California cannot support the process of continually increasing government

Guest Editorial

Is Welfare the Problem

by Paul Offner-legislative assistant to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan D-New York

Listening to the current band of welfare reformers, you might think welfare is a threat to our whole way of life. But is welfare really the problem?

Black child poverty has worsened, going from 40.6 percent in 1973 to 45.9 percent in 1993. The black family is weaker -- 56 percent of black households were headed by women in 1993, compared with 40 percent in 1973. The out-of-wedlock birth ratio has gone from 46 percent in 1973 to 68 percent in 1992.

But, black welfare dependency has declined. While 37.3 percent of black families were on welfare in 1973, the figure dropped to 32.7 percent by 1993. And this understates the real decline, since the economy was recovering from a recession in 1993. In 1988, a year more like 1973, the black welfare rate was 29.8 percent, a fifth lower than in 1973. If welfare is the cause of everything going wrong in black America, how come black welfare dependency has been declining while everything else (crime, drugs, illegitimacy) is getting worse?

Women and children are the targets of welfare reform, when "it is fathers whose behavior we most want to change." They're the ones dealing drugs and terrorizing urban neighborhoods. Most Americans would be happy to let poor mothers stay at home with their children if the fathers were out there doing something constructive with their time.

In the past 10 years, the black male incarceration rate has doubled. According to a recent study, 23 percent of all black males aged 20 to 29 are in prison, on probation or on parole. In Washington, it is estimated that 70 percent of all black men will have been arrested and served time in jail at least once before reaching the age of 35.

The fact is we don't have a lot of brilliant new ideas on how to fix welfare. No one knows how to educate and train the sons and daughters of dysfunctional families. No one knows how to raise wages for those with few skills. And most important, no one knows how to reduce out-of-wedlock births.

It's true that if the federal requirements were lifted, some of the inconsistencies between welfare, food stamps and Medicaid could be eliminated, saving some money. Moreover, states could realize some additional savings by dropping the currently required audits aimed at detecting errors. Recently a group of state welfare directors was asked how much they could save if federal regulations were eliminated. Their estimate: 5 percent.

The place to start is the proposal made last year by President Clinton, which was really an expansion of the Family Support Act passed by Congress in 1988. But let's understand that reform will cost serious money and that its benefits will be modest.

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Editor Publisher

Bidal Aguero

Sittin' Here Thinkin' Arthur and The Juice

By Ira Cutler

Arthur Bupkis spends a lot of time at the diner these days, drinking coffee, talking with his friends, and secretly flirting with two different waitresses. There's not much else for him to do.

Arthur took early retirement when the gigantic company he worked for was taken over, hostilely, by an even more gigantic company that had no trouble borrowing all the money it needed to buy a business it knew nothing about. The taxpayers of The United States of America, including Arthur, paid a substantial portion of the cost of this loan by allowing the interest to offset otherwise taxable profits. Arthur and his colleagues were found to be, as the English say, redundant.

The diner is in one of those close-in suburbs where white people moved after World War II to get some trees and a yard. They moved from apartments to what my mother calls private houses. Later these suburbs grew dramatically when a second wave of white people left the city to get away from crime, poverty, high taxes and black people. Now Arthur and his neighbors cannot afford the more distant suburbs where the rich people live and they cannot move back into the city where only the very rich and the desperately poor live. Their close-in suburb, with the houses and yards, now has crime, poverty, high taxes, blacks and Puerto Ricans.

I go to the diner sometimes for breakfast, after I go to pick up my mail, and Arthur is almost always there. You can see him sitting in the back in a big semi-circular booth where the guys smoke cigarettes and talk. It used to be that the talk was far ranging. Sports, last night's game, the local and national political scandals, the high cost of living, and how things used to be better. But for the last ten weeks or so it has all been different. Arthur is gone now by noon, without fail. Every day he goes home, turns on the tube, and watches O.J. And every morning the talk is O.J. The Juice is a major part of Arthur's life.

Arthur's friends give a far more colorful rendition of the day's proceedings than CNN. Vinnie, for example, took an early and passionate dislike for Judge Ito. He is convinced that the judge is in league with the police in an attempt to frame O.J. Believing that, Vinnie has no limits to the range of his criticism of Ito and passionately denounces his every ruling. Vinnie is convinced that Ito is secretly not Japanese but rather is a Korean. He simply cannot be convinced otherwise, although he offers no evidence at all. In Vinnie's demented mind Ito pretends to be Japanese rather than Korean because he is a snob.

Larry is further out still. He sees a tie-in between the Simpson case and Jack Kemp's mysterious decision not to seek the Republican nomination for President. Larry is devastated by Kemp's dropping out. He speaks of the "Buffalo Bill" connection between Kemp and Simpson and the several recently lost Super Bowls. Everyone in the group likes Kemp but this theory brings instant groans. Besides,

Continued Page 6

spending (from \$34 to \$55 billion since 1985, a 62 percent increase), while the lower echelons of the tax base remain static.

Specifically, if the lowest hourly wages in California were to increase from \$4 per hour to \$6, taxes paid by the undocumented would total between \$3.5 and \$5.5 billion, thus paying for all expenses and leaving a healthy surplus for the state.

Clearly, Wilson's problems concern not the immigrant's social status, but the wage structure in which they labor. To deport them and replace them with domestic workers at \$4 an hour will not solve California's problems. The faces will change, but the economic problems will remain.

Someday, California may extend retroactive thanks to the undocumented for having saved their state from even more severe economic problems and a more onerous deficit, much as the immigrants to the East Coast did historically. After all, more than four billion hours of labor (at the lowest of wages), \$14 billion into the state's economy, \$2.2 billion paid in taxes, all in one year, are not the work of "evil devils."

Pete Wilson's xenophobia is irrational. It appeals only to those who have irrational fears. Or to those who want to use xenophobic politics to satisfy domestic political ambitions.

(Dr. Octavio I. Romano-V, Ph.D., is Emeritus Professor, Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Berkeley. He is the editor of TQS News: A National Chicano Newsletter in Oakland-Berkeley, Calif.)

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A Day At the Movies With Newt Gingrich

By Bettina R. Flores

So Newt Gingrich wanted Hillary Clinton to see the movie "Boys Town" and the baseball strikers to see "Field of Dreams."

Well, enough of gringo movies. Since movies seem to supply Newt's knowledge of how the less privileged live, I, as a Hispanic American, demand Newt himself see "El Norte."

This highly acclaimed drama contains many lessons that "El Gringo Grinch" should learn before he leads his boys to the Republican convention in San Diego.

"El Norte" presents the story of Enrique, 17, and his sister Rosa, 14, in the remote mountain jungles of Guatemala. When their father is killed by government soldiers and their mother taken away, they set out for the "promised land" to the north -- El Norte. It's leave or be slain.

Lesson No. 1, Newt: Political oppression and terrorism force migration.

As Enrique and Rosa flee over foreign and treacherous terrain with only the clothes on their backs, their lives are constantly at risk. They quickly abandon their Indian dialect for the more common Spanish of Mexico, lest they be caught, sent back and murdered.

Lesson No. 2, Newt: How to survive 2,500 miles on gut instinct.

Finally, this almost primitive pair somehow reaches Tijuana, the lost city of the world, where they are bombarded by dozens of overzealous and overpriced coyotes, each promising them a safe, comfortable passage across the border.

They are stunned to find thousands and thousands just like them, worn and worried and waiting to cross. In the meantime, Rosa and Enrique must guard against those ready to cheat, steal and kill the vulnerable for any meager possession.

Lesson No. 3, Newt: The salt of the earth, when desperate enough, act no differently than those in a concrete jungle.

Now imagine this scene of human endurance: You're crawling through a rat-infested sewage tunnel. It's pitch black. You can't see. You can't hear. The stench,

indescribable. You were told the tunnel would seem endless. But this? Suddenly, you're attacked by rats, which chew on your flesh as dogs chew on left-over barbecue bones that teased their senses for hours.

You scream and kick and flail to protect your limbs and face. You nearly go mad from the fear and the pain -- but you don't. Because in the back of your mind, there's still that inkling of hope, hope that God will give you the strength to beat the rats and courage to go on no matter what. You've come this far, and the promised land is at the end of the tunnel.

Enrique and Rosa make it. But later, as a result, in a U.S. hospital, young Rosa falls victim to murine typhus, a non-epidemic disease.

Lesson No. 4, Newt: What if Rosa were real and her disease contagious? What if it were the plague, which could wipe out entire populations? Tuberculosis, leprosy, hepatitis and AIDS are already soaring in communities of color and are highly contagious without medical attention. Yet you, Newt, want to deny undocumented immigrants medical services? Heaven help us all.

In this epic movie of truth, getting to the promised land does not make a happy ending. The trying lessons of assimilation into an alien culture are plain and painful -- racism, poverty, language barriers, lack of skills, family separations, transportation, health, and the pervasive threat of deportation, to name a few.

Newt, listen carefully. Lesson No. 5 is the overall one: Compassion. Compassion is the key to world peace. Even Dr. Seuss' Grinch could not help but feel compassion.

Therefore, I challenge you, Mr. Gingrich. Before you waltz the GOP into Latino-land, rent and watch and learn the lessons in "El Norte."

Don't worry, it comes with English subtitles.

(Bettina R. Flores is an author, columnist and lecturer. Her first novel, "Chiquita's Cocoon," was published in 1992 and re-released by Villard last year. Her forthcoming novel, "Chiquita's Diary," is due out this summer.)

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Un Día En El Cine Con Newt Gingrich

Por Bettina R. Flores

¿De modo que Newt Gingrich quería que Hillary Clinton vier la película "La Ciudad de los Niños," y que los huelguistas del béisbol vieran "El Campo de los Sueños"?

Bueno, ya hay suficiente con las películas gringas. Ya que las películas parecen proporcionar el conocimiento de Newt sobre el modo de vivir de los menos privilegiados, yo, como hispano-americana, exijo que el mismo Newt vea "El norte!"

Este drama altamente aclamado contiene muchas lecciones que "El Gringo Grinch" debería aprender antes de que lleve a sus chicos a la convención republicana en San Diego.

¡El norte! presenta la historia de Enrique, de 17 años de edad, y su hermana Rosa, de 14, en las selvas montañosas remotas de Guatemala. Cuando los soldados del gobierno matan a su padre y se llevan a su madre, ellos salen hacia la "tierra prometida" que está al norte. Se trata de irse o que los maten. Lección No. 1, Newt: La Opresión Política y el Terrorismo Obligan a Emigrar.

A medida que Enrique y Rosa huyen por terreno extraño y traicionero, con sólo las ropas que llevan puestas, sus vidas se hallan en riesgo constante. Ellos abandonan rápidamente su dialecto indígena y emplean el español más común de México, para no ser atrapados, enviados de regreso y asesinados. Lección No. 2, Newt: El Modo de Sobrevivir 2,500 millas a la Base del Instinto de Conservación.

Por último, esta pareja casi primitiva llega de algún modo a Tijuana, la ciudad perdida del mundo, donde son bombardeados por docenas de coyotes super-celosos y de precio excesivo, cada uno de ellos prometiéndoles un paso seguro y cómodo a través de la frontera. Se asombran al encontrar a millones y millones como ellos, cansados, preocupados y esperando para cruzar. Mientras tanto, Rosa y Enrique deben precaverse contra los que están listos a engañar, robar y matar a los vulnerables por cualquier pertenencia mezquina. Lección No. 3, Newt: La sal de la tierra, cuando están suficientemente desesperados, no actúan de modo distinto que los de la selva de concreto.

Ahora imagínense esta escena de resistencia humana: Ustedes están gateando a través de un túnel del alcantarillado infestado de ratas. Están oscuro como la noche. No se puede ver ni oír. El hedor es increíble. Se les dijo que el túnel parecería interminable, pero ¿y esto? Súbitamente les atacan las ratas, que les muerden la carne como los perros mastican los huesos que han quedado de una barbacoa y que provocaron sus sentidos durante horas. Ustedes gritan, patean y sacuden brazos y piernas para protegerse los miembros y la cara. Casi enloquecen del temor y el dolor -- pero no es así.

Porque en el fondo de sus mentes hay aún ese destello de esperanza, esperanza de que Dios les dará la fuerza para librarse de las ratas y el valor para seguir adelante, sin que importe nada. Han llegado hasta aquí, y la tierra prometida está al final del túnel.

Enrique y Rosa llegan. Pero después, como resultado, en un hospital de los Estados Unidos, Rosa es víctima del tifus murino, que es una enfermedad no epidémica. Lección No. 4, Newt: ¿Qué tal si Rosa fuera real y su enfermedad fuera contagiosa? ¿Qué tal si fuera la plaga, que podría barrer a poblaciones enteras? La tuberculosis, la lepra, la hepatitis y el SIDA ya están elevándose en las comunidades de color, y son altamente contagiosas sin atención médica. Sin embargo usted, Newt, quiere denegar

los servicios médicos a los inmigrantes indocumentados. ¡Que Dios nos ayude a todos!

En esta película épica de la verdad, el llegar a la tierra de promisión no hace que el final sea feliz. Las lecciones difíciles de la asimilación a una cultura extraña son llanas y dolorosas -- el racismo, la pobreza, los obstáculos idiomáticos, la falta de habilidades, la separación de las familias, el transporte, la salud y la amenaza omnipresente de la deportación, para nom-

brar unas pocas.

Escuche cuidadosamente, Newt. La Lección No. 5 es la principal: La Compasión. La compasión es la clave de la paz mundial. Aún el Dr. Seuss Grinch no pudo por menos que sentir compasión.

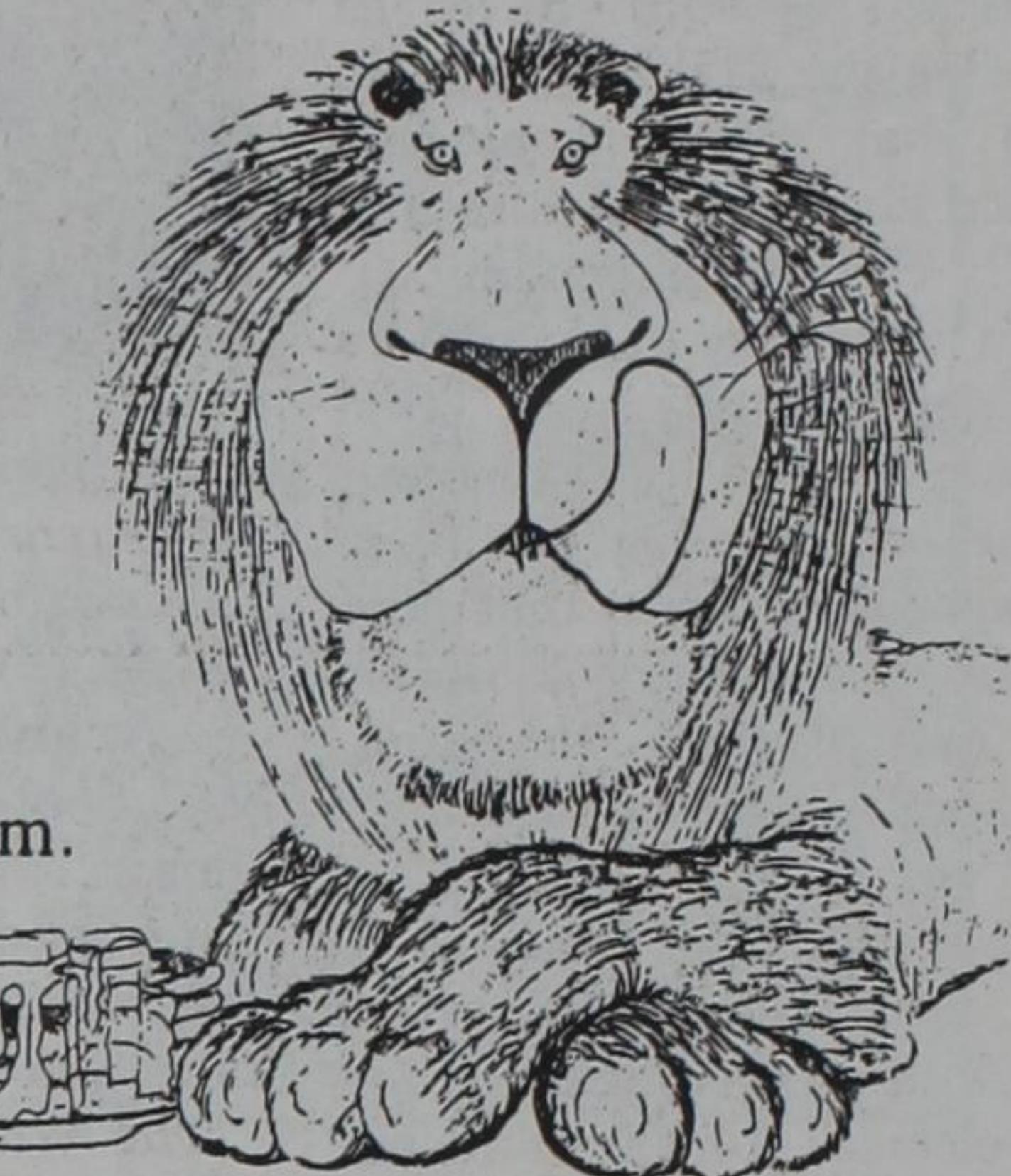
Por lo tanto el reto, Sr. Gingrich. Antes de que usted lleve al Partido Republicano a tierra de latinos, alquile, observe y aprenda las lecciones de El Norte.

No se preocupe, la cinta viene con sub-títulos en inglés.

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A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS:

WALTER V. JARNAGIN ASPHALT PRODUCTS ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para la renovación del permiso Núm 2045A para una ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANT en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La dirección de la planta es 2836 Clovis Road. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se Publicará en la edición de la semana de el 30 de Marzo hasta el 5 de Abril.

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS:

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para la renovación del permiso Núm 5497 para una MULTI-PURPOSE INCINERATOR en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La dirección de la planta es 3401 4TH STREET. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se Publicará en la edición de la semana de el 30 de Marzo hasta el 5 de Abril.



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El Editor
Newspaper

Sports - Deportes

Clinton Approves Start of Olympics

By Steve Holland

ATLANTA, (Reuter) - President Bill Clinton on Tuesday put his stamp of approval on Atlanta's preparations for the 1996 Summer Olympics as he began a week-long trip whose highlight will be a stop in U.S.-occupied Haiti.

Clinton told the games' organisers, the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, that their efforts are an example of the confidence Americans should have as they face the 21st century. He noted that many people are worried about their future in a rapidly changing economy.

"You will stun the world by your performance here," said Clinton, with Vice President Al Gore at his side. "You have the capacity (to show that) just because the future is uncertain and rapidly changing, we do not need to be insecure."

Preparations for the event have energised the city of three million as plans proceed to welcome 10,000 athletes from 196 countries -- and two million visitors -- for the Summer Olympics from July 19 to August 4, 1996.

Clinton thus began a week-long jaunt through Georgia, Florida, Haiti and Arkansas, his longest trip so far this year and one that has a lot to do with giving the South a fresh look at him ahead of his 1996 re-election campaign.



Aun que todos esperan los Juegos Olímpicos de Atlanta, muchos de los aficionados del mundo actualmente están viendo los Juegos Pan Americanos que se están llevando a cabo desde el 11 al 27 de marzo.

Joined by Gore and other top officials, Clinton will preside in Atlanta Wednesday over the Southern Regional Economic Conference, seven hours of detailed discussion of the region's economic problems and opportunities.

The White House hopes the meeting will show Clinton in a favourable light in a conservative region where he is unpopular despite his Arkansas roots. They also hope it will give him some credit for the strong U.S. economic performance since he took office two years ago.

Clinton is to make a campaign-style sweep through Florida on Thursday, speak-

ing to a joint session of the state legislature in the capital of Tallahassee, then to Tampa for a speech and to West Palm Beach for a Democratic fundraising dinner.

He flies to Haiti on Friday to celebrate what has been a foreign policy success -- the forced departure of its military leaders and the U.S. occupation of the Caribbean nation to restore ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

U.S. forces have dropped from a high of 21,000 when they arrived last September to 6,000 now. White House deputy national security adviser Samuel "Sandy" Berger said the mission was well worth

the estimated \$900 million cost.

"Haiti today is a nation where people are building roads to get to market rather than boats to escape terror," he said.

During a 10-hour visit to Port-au-Prince, Clinton is to address U.S. troops, hold talks with Aristide and review plans to turn over peacekeeping to a U.N. force.

Jordan nets 55 to lead Bulls past Knicks, Kings upset Magic

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The Softball FANATIC

By Mike (M&M) Medrano

Hey softball fans. This is M&M, the softball fanatic bringing you this week's chismes about softball. Well 18 teams braved Saturday winds and dust to participate in this past weekend's First of Spring tournament. That's 270 die-hard softball players. Sanchez Cabinets, alias Casa Mañana came back from an early loss to get first place over Team Elite. Elite had been defeated by Ruby who had gone undefeated 'til the championship when they were defeated by Casa Mañana and then by Elite, who played for the Championship. This fanatic doesn't spread chismes but I kind of think that old Mike Davis packed his team with some good players after the first loss. So Ruby who played a good game throughout the tournament came in third to claim T-shirts. Second was Team Elite. T-Shirts provided for 1 through 3rd were provided by Designer Printing. Call them to order your team shirts at 744-4706. Fourth was taken by a group of newcomers called Cream Corn. Good ole Willie Bell and Legends better known as Members Only took fifth. Willie tried to tell us he didn't have all his good players. Come on Willie, you can't fool an old fanatic like me. And guess what, The Replacement Players, yep, those guys that jumped the Yaquis picket line, who stayed out to run the tournament, came in a surprising sixth. The first 5 teams all qualified for the Texas SuperCup.

We've only heard of one tournament near Lubbock this coming weekend to be held in Ropes. They're giving bat bags for first place, t-shirts for second and third and MVP & Golden Glove for information call Gilbert at 793-8647. Next week many teams from Lubbock will go to the ASA Umpire's tournament to be held in Odessa or the big tournament to be held in El Paso. Watch for a tournament to be held at MacKenzie on Friday and Saturday before Easter Sunday and the 3rd Annual great West Texas Shootout to be held on April 22 & 23. More information on these next week. Til then, we encourage teams to call in their information on tournaments. This column will appear in El Editor every week and next week we hope to start our Team of the Week section. Our Softball phone line is updated every Tuesday. Talk to you again next week and see you at the ball game.

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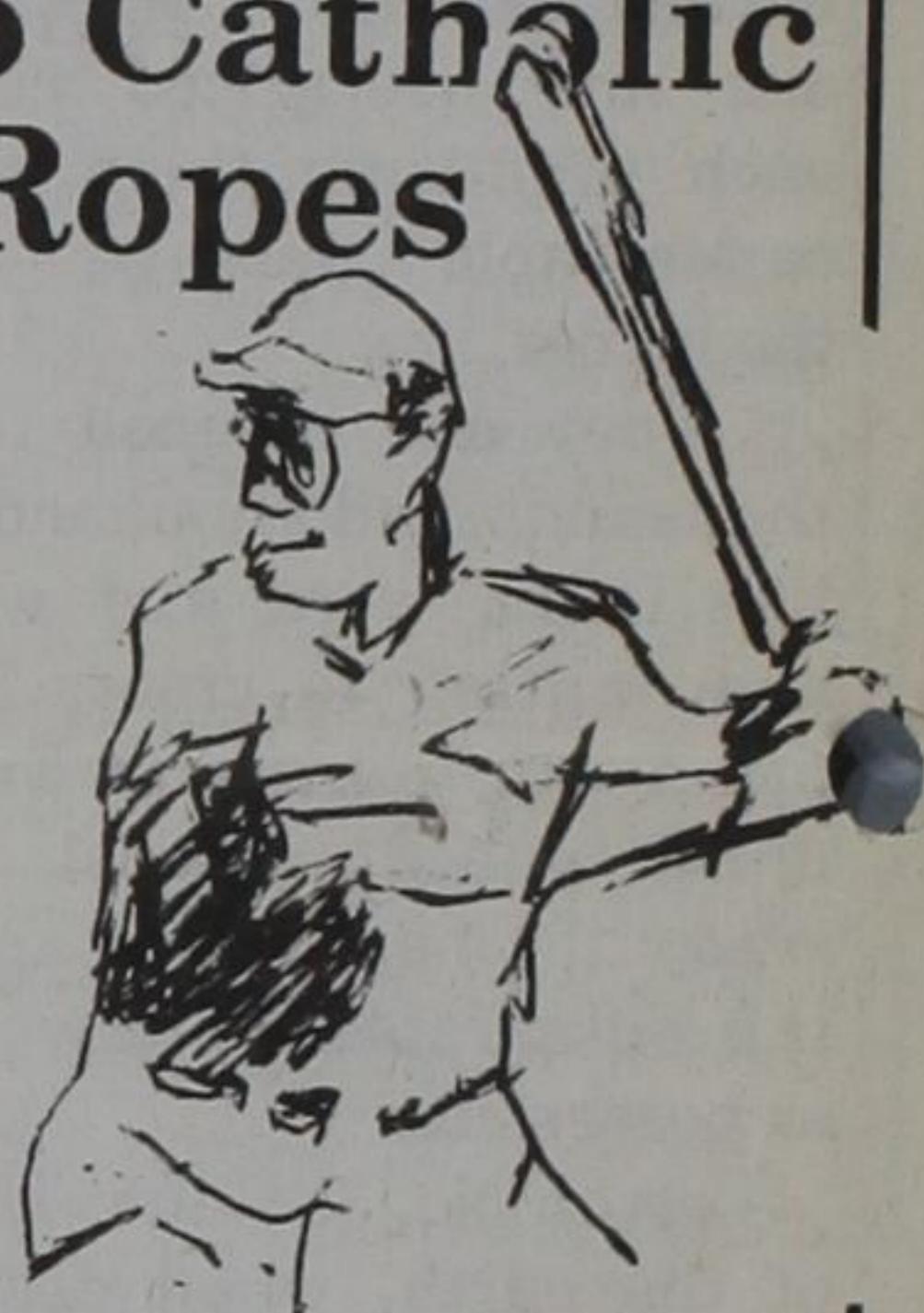
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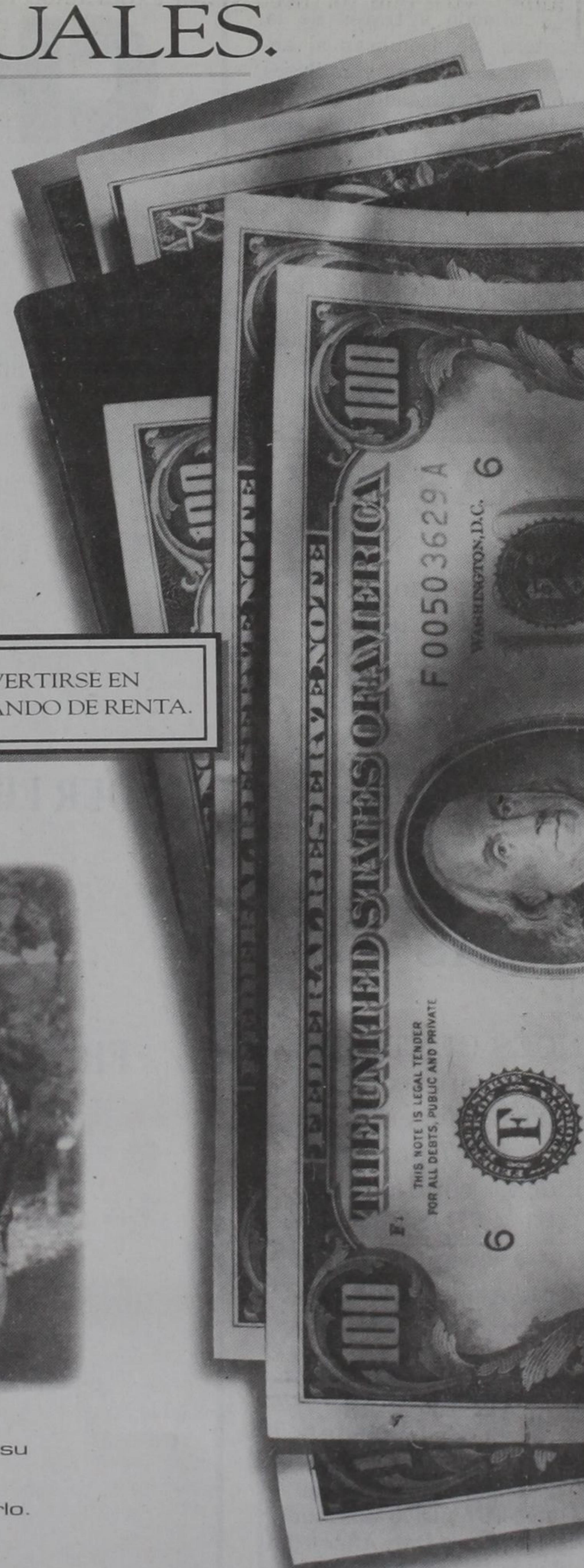
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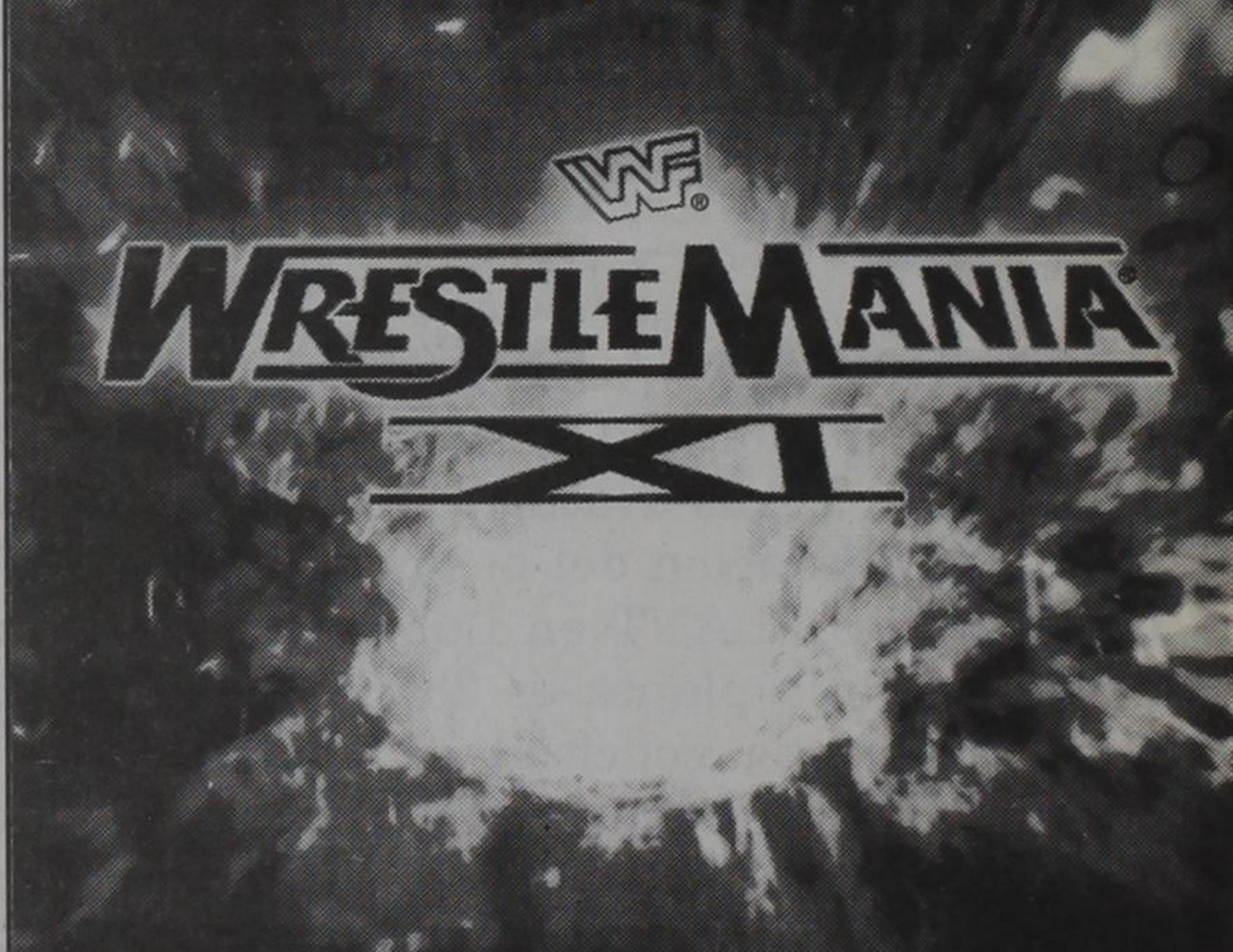
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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Los apostoles Santiago y Juan se acercaron Jesus y le dijeron: "Maestro, queremos que nos concedes que nos sentemos uno a la derecha y otro a la izquierda de Jesucristo...Lo malo era que estaban pidiendo el premio antes de llegar a la Meta, querian el trofeo antes de ganar la carrera, querian la "faja" antes de ganar el campeonato.

Eso era una petición con trampa, como muchas de las que sin darnos cuenta hemos hecho todos. Nosotros tambien le hemos pedido a Dios ese puesto en el cielo, sin ofrecerle que "tambien beberemos nuestro caliz" aquí en la tierra. Le hemos pedido estar junto a él, alla arriba; pero lo beberemos con Sus pobres, tambien, aquí en la tierra.

Le hemos pedido a Jesucristo estar a la derecha y a la izquierda de Su trono, sin preocuparnos de estar clavados aquí a laderecha y a la izquierda de Su cruz.

Si queremos los mejores puestos alla, tenemos que escoger los puestos peores aqui. el evangelio de San Marcos 10, 35-45 termina con estas palabras: "El que quiera ser grande entre ustedes, debe de ser el servidor, palabas: "El que quiera ser grande entre ustedes, debe de ser el servidor, y el que quiera ser el primero, debe de ser esclavado de todos".

(San Marcos 10, 35-45).

Link Between Poverty and Retardation

The Associated Press reports that federal research shows that children born to poor, black women and to uneducated mothers of all races are more likely than others to be mildly retarded. The work was reported in the American Journal of Public Health on March 28, 1995.

The CDC and Emory University researched 10-year-olds in Atlanta. Overall, 12 out of every 1,000 students were retarded, as defined by IQ scores lower than 70. The rate of mild retardation - IQ scores between 50 and 70 - was 8.4 per 1,000, while 3.6 students out of every 1,000 were severely retarded. Relatively few had such disorders as cerebral palsy, contradicting a common perception that neurological diseases cause most retardation.

The biggest risks:

-Mothers who never finished high school were four times as likely to have mildly retarded children.

-Black children were 2.6 times as likely to be mildly mentally retarded as whites. When the researchers controlled for socioeconomic factors, including poverty and maternal education, the excess retardation among black children was cut by half.

-Retarded students were slightly more likely to be born to teen mothers, and to have two or more older siblings.

The new studies knock down arguments that race plays a bigger role than preventable socioeconomic problems, said study co-author Carolyn Drews, an Emory epidemiologist.

Drews said, "There was no racial difference among children diagnosed as mildly retarded before age 6, only among those diagnosed after they entered school." That supports previous findings that teachers are more likely to seek IQ testing and special classes for minority children, and that minority children from poor backgrounds may lack not the intelligence but the skills needed for traditional IQ tests. She also said, "There was no racial difference in children with neurological conditions linked to retardation, only among the mildly retarded with no other physiologic problem, again a signal that the environment is more at work than genetics."

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will start a program to help at-risk children develop better mental skills from birth through age 3. The project will target 5,000 children in 10 cities. Parents will be taught to stimulate their newborns, and at-risk toddlers will be enrolled in special child-development day care centers until age 3 to see if their later performance in school improves.



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el Hijo del hombre, que no ha venido a que lo sirvan, sino a servir y a dar Su vida por la salvación de todos".

Santiago y Juan querían "nada mas, pero nada menos," que sentarse en la gloria, uno a la derecha y otro a la izquierda de Jesucristo...Lo malo era que estaban pidiendo el premio antes de llegar a la Meta, querían el trofeo antes de ganar la carrera, querían la "faja" antes de ganar el campeonato.

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(San Marcos 10, 35-45).

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Avisos Publicos-Public Notices-Avisos Publicos

RENOVACION DE PERMISO

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS:

Por el presente se les notifica que TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER ha solicitado la renovación del Permiso de Calidad de Aire Número 5497 de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para continuar operando una MULTIPURPOSE INCINERATOR en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. El sitio de la planta es 3401 4th Street. Esta planta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: óxidos de nitrógeno, monóxido de carbono, compuestos de carbono, materia en partículas, y dióxido de azufre.

Una copia de todos los materiales en el archivo público puede ser inspeccionada o copiada en la oficina regional del TNRCC LUBBOCK REGIONAL OFFICE, AIR PROGRAM, at 4630 50TH STREET, SUITE 500, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3309, teléfono (806) 796-3494, y en la oficina central del TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753, teléfono (512) 239-1000. Los archivos del cumplimiento de las leyes de la planta, si existen, pueden ser evaluados por el público en la oficina regional del TNRCC. Cualquier información relacionada a la solicitud o a cualquiera de sus aspectos técnicos puede obtenerse escribiendo a Skeet Payne, TNRCC Office of Air Quality New Source Review Program, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

Usted puede enviar comentarios escritos con respecto a esta solicitud de permiso a la Oficina de Calidad De Aire, Sección de Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas en Austin. Todos los comentarios escritos recibidos durante los 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso serán considerados por el Director Ejecutivo para determinar si se renueva o no el permiso. Todos los comentarios escritos estarán disponibles para inspección del público en la oficina de Calidad de Aire en la Oficina Central del TNRCC en Austin. Este aviso se publicará en la edición de la semana del 30 de Marzo hasta el 5 de Abril.

Cualquier persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la planta propuesta puede solicitar que la Comisión lleve a cabo una reunión pública informal y/o una audiencia en controversia sobre la solicitud de acuerdo a la sección 382.056(d) del Código de Salud y Seguridad de Tejas. La Comisión no está obligada a llevar a cabo una audiencia en controversia si se considera que las bases de la petición son irrationales. Todas las peticiones para audiencia en controversia deben ser recibidas por escrito dentro de los 15 días del período de comentarios aunque se haya celebrado o planeado una reunión pública informal sobre este asunto. Si usted desea solicitar un audiencia pública, deberá someter su solicitud por escrito. Usted debe proporcionar su (1) nombre, dirección postal y número de teléfono durante el día; (2) el número del permiso u otra referencia apropiada a esta solicitud; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve de como al renovar el permiso se le perjudicaría a usted o a las personas que usted representa; (5) una descripción de la posición de su propiedad en relación a las operaciones del solicitante; y (6) su propuesta de como ajustar el permiso de forma que se responda a sus inquietudes para que usted pueda retirar su petición de una audiencia. Peticiones para una audiencia pública deben ser enviadas por escrito a Office of the Chief Clerk, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, Teléfono (512) 239-3300.

Para que el permiso sea renovado para esta planta, el solicitante debe demostrar que todas las fuentes de contaminantes cumplen con las Reglas y Reglamentos de Calidad de Aire del TNRCC y los reglamentos aplicables del Gobierno Federal.



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RENOVACION DE PERMISO

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS:

Por el presente se les notifica que WALTER V. JARNAGIN ASPHALT PRODUCTS ha solicitado la renovación del Permiso de Calidad de Aire Número 2045A de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para continuar operando una ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANT en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. El sitio de la planta es 2836 Clovis Road. Esta planta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: materia en partículas, monóxido de carbono, óxidos de nitrógeno, óxidos de azufre, y compuestos de carbono. Una copia de todos los materiales en el archivo público puede ser inspeccionada o copiada en la oficina regional del TNRCC LUBBOCK REGIONAL OFFICE, AIR PROGRAM, at 4630 50TH STREET, SUITE 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3309, teléfono (806) 796-3494, y en la oficina central del TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753, teléfono (512) 239-1000. Los archivos del cumplimiento de las leyes de la planta, si existen, pueden ser evaluados por el público en la oficina regional del TNRCC. Cualquier información relacionada a la solicitud o a cualquiera de sus aspectos técnicos puede obtenerse escribiendo a Kyle R. Hagen, TNRCC Office of Air Quality New Source Review Program, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

Usted puede enviar comentarios escritos con respecto a esta solicitud de permiso a la Oficina de Calidad De Aire, Sección de Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas en Austin. Todos los comentarios escritos recibidos durante los 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso serán considerados por el Director Ejecutivo para determinar si se renueva o no el permiso. Todos los comentarios escritos estarán disponibles para inspección del público en la oficina de Calidad de Aire en la Oficina Central del TNRCC en Austin. Este aviso se publicará en la edición de la semana del 30 de Marzo hasta el 5 de Abril.

Cualquier persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la planta propuesta puede solicitar que la Comisión lleve a cabo una reunión pública informal y/o una audiencia en controversia sobre la solicitud de acuerdo a la sección 382.056(d) del Código de Salud y Seguridad de Tejas. La Comisión no está obligada a llevar a cabo una audiencia en controversia si se considera que las bases de la petición son irrationales. Todas las peticiones para audiencia en controversia deben ser recibidas por escrito dentro de los 15 días del período de comentarios aunque se haya celebrado o planeado una reunión pública informal sobre este asunto. Si usted desea solicitar un audiencia pública, deberá someter su solicitud por escrito. Usted debe proporcionar su (1) nombre, dirección postal y número de teléfono durante el día; (2) el número del permiso u otra referencia apropiada a esta solicitud; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve de como al renovar el permiso se le perjudicaría a usted o a las personas que usted representa; (5) una descripción de la posición de su propiedad en relación a las operaciones del solicitante; y (6) su propuesta de como ajustar el permiso de forma que se responda a sus inquietudes para que usted pueda retirar su petición de una audiencia. Peticiones para una audiencia pública deben ser enviadas por escrito a Office of the Chief Clerk, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, Teléfono (512) 239-3300.

Para que el permiso sea renovado para esta planta, el solicitante debe demostrar que todas las fuentes de contaminantes cumplen con las Reglas y Reglamentos de Calidad de Aire del TNRCC y los reglamentos aplicables del Gobierno Federal.

Sittin' Here Thinkin'

in this diner the favorite politician-athlete is Bill Bradley and he will remain so until Nolan Ryan enters politics.

Sometimes the waitresses get in it and the debate changes. They see the whole thing differently, see their own experiences with men reflected in Nicole's story. And Connie, the one black waitress among an all white staff serving all white customers, has a theory all her own. Connie believes that the OJ trial is all a set-up designed by The Powers That Have Always Been (TPTHAB). TPTHAB's strategy is to divert black middle class attention away from the fact that Affirmative Action and school lunch and damn near everything else that has served to create a black middle class is being very rapidly destroyed by Congressional Republicans.

And so it goes. Debates on Detective Furman's racism, Dennis Brown's looks, AC's role, and the blood spot on the Bronco, on whether F. Lee Bailey has still got it, and whether Kato is really dumb or just faking. Everything is talked about except Ron Goldman, who is never mentioned. In these debates Arthur is by far the best informed and on most things the most rational. The folks at the diner turn to Arthur to settle disputes of fact and he is known to have never missed a minute of televised testimony.

Arthur believes that OJ did it and is saddened by that fact. He does not believe, however, that OJ will be convicted and he does not know how to feel about that. Like most people Arthur thinks the courts should dispense not just law but justice, and he worries about decisions based on technicalities such as the admissibility of evidence, hearsay exclusions, and reasonable doubt. Like most Americans he has learned a great deal about these things in the past few weeks.

Arthur's only irrationality surrounds Marcia Clark. Ms. Clark, it seems, is both a physical and spiritual double for the long since divorced and former Mrs. Arthur Bupkis. Arthur can only barely keep from kicking in his TV at the sight of her. He cheers when Ito overrules her and could not contain himself when she was threatened with contempt. The custody issue between the Clarks is to Arthur in some ways as interesting as the trial. Arthur, it seems, understands the rage that can sometimes exist between men and women who were once tied together and in love.

Arthur and The Juice are tied together now, or they are in Arthur's mind. They both had their best years long before they were thirty. Arthur was a star, too, in the special corner of his company where he was known. He thought it would all just keep getting better and better with the years.

And in a strange way neither Arthur nor The Juice knows what his life will be like when the trial is over. The Juice knows that that decision is out of his hands. Arthur just does not want to think about it.

Ira Cutler, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a column most weeks.

DREAMS OF MEXICO'S Zedillo has passed on the task of dealing with the pesky Chiapas peasants to Mexico's Congress.

The Mexican Revolution was fought over economic disparities, notes Tom Barry in his book "Mexico -- A Country Guide." He points out that Mexico's rural population is expected to reach 35 million by the year 2000, roughly the country's entire population during the 1910-1917 revolution.

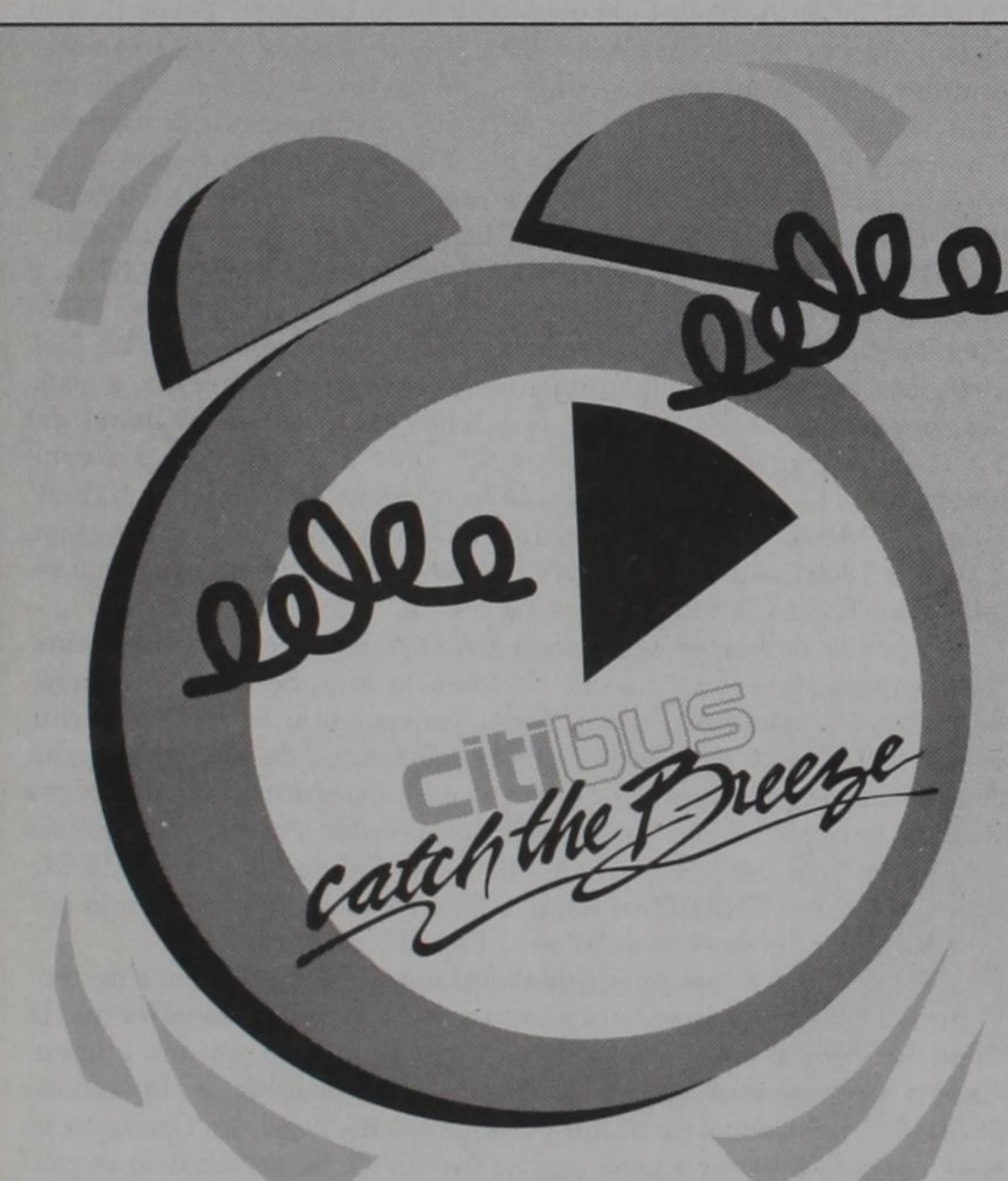
These observations should arouse concern in those who would shape Mexico's poli-

cies, which heretofore have favored speculative investors and the elite.

The latest peso devaluation has destroyed Mexico's middle class. The poor remain poor and the rich remain protected, observes Don Michie, a border economy expert at the University of Texas at El Paso.

Be it a coincidence or a random misfortune, taking out Mexico's middle class virtually assures that the status quo will continue in a country that has repressed the yearnings, hopes and dreams of its people.

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"Plaza Sesamo" To Begin Airing in Miami

MIAMI - Plaza Sesamo, the Spanish-language version of the highly popular children's series Sesame Street, will premiere in Miami on Monday, April 3 at 7:30 a.m. on WLTV-Channel 23.

The show features new characters and a revamped educational curriculum, and will subsequently air Monday through Friday during the same time slot.

On a national scale, Plaza Sesamo makes its U.S. debut on Univision in two other major Hispanic markets: Los Angeles and Dallas. The show will also air on weekends on the three public television stations in all three cities.

This is the fourth Spanish-language version of the program in the 25-year history of the Children's Television Workshop, the entity that produces Sesame Street. The new version includes a curriculum developed with the help of UNICEF and several Latin American educators. Plaza Sesamo will also be seen in Mexico as well as in Central



and South America.

The Children's Television Workshop is a global educational institution with expertise extending over a range of media, including television, home video, software and publishing. Foreign licensing and distribution of Sesame Street, the most widely viewed children's series in television history, continue to help CTW reach children worldwide.

WLTV-Channel 23, a Univision affiliate, is the leading Spanish-language television station in Miami, reaching 91% of Hispanic households.

CDF Attacks Welfare Reform

The Children's Defense Fund released their annual report on the state of the nation's children.

CDF President Marian Wright Edelman condemned the Republican welfare reform legislation, saying it destroys federally guaranteed child protections while doing nothing to help poor families get jobs. She said, "There appears to be no moral line House leaders will not cross in their reckless rush to reinvent American social policy and values. At a time when nearly 16 million children are poor, almost 3 million are abused and neglected, and 400,000 drop out of school, Congress should be strengthening rather than permanently shredding federal child protections and recklessly slashing child investments."

According to the Children's Defense Fund:

-One in four children, nearly 16 million, lived in poverty in 1994.

Almost 3 million children were reported abused and ne-

glected in 1993.

-One in four homeless people was under the age of 18 in 1994.

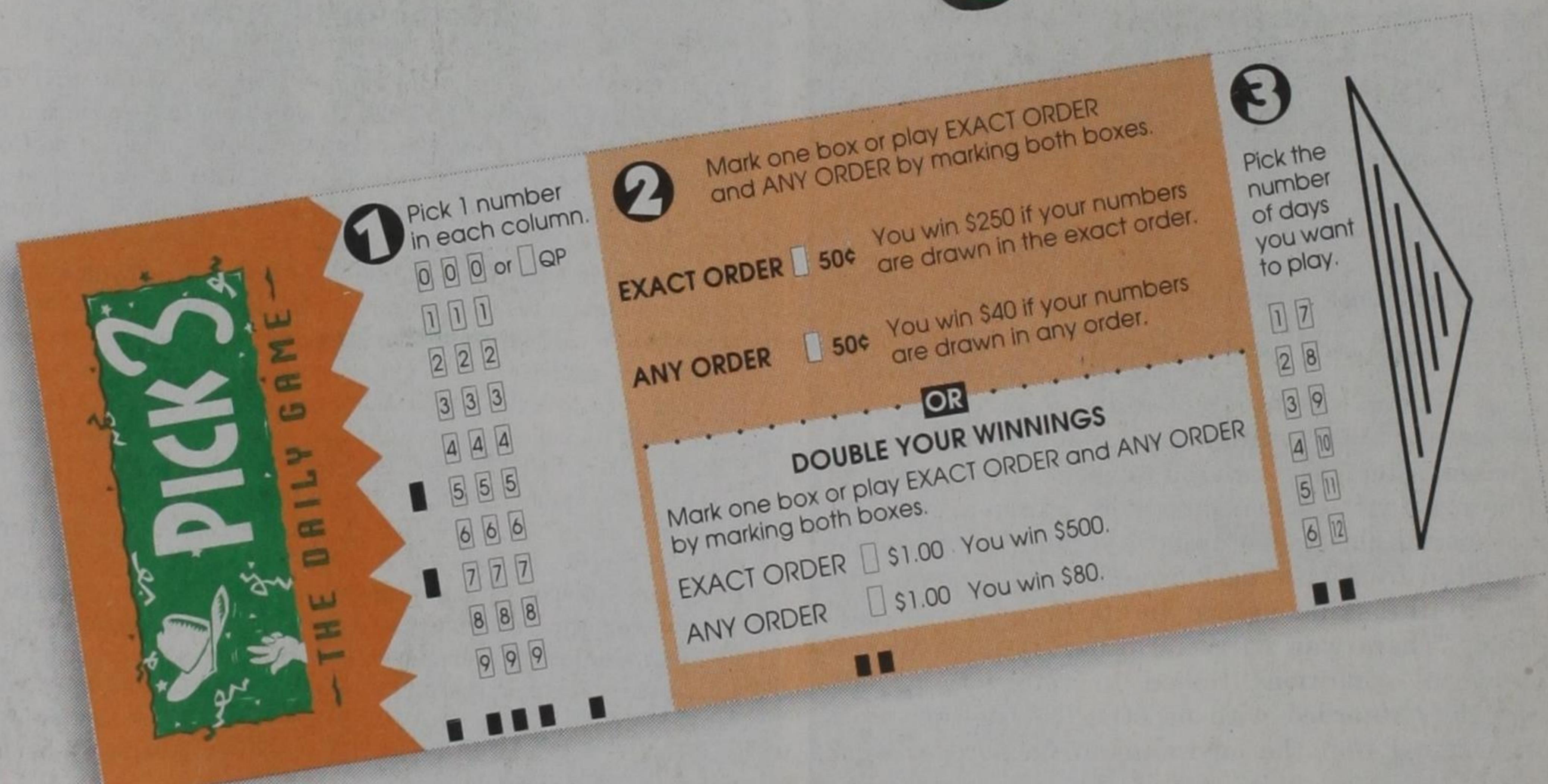
-5,379 children and teens were killed by gunfire in 1992.

-14.2 million children relied on food stamps in 1993.

Edelman stressed that many children's programs, such as WIC, have been proven effective and should not be revamped. Robert Greenstein of Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, commented that consolidating programs into block grants to the states would end up costing states significantly more than currently. "We are essentially contributing to the greatest cost shift to the states that we have ever seen," Greenstein said.

One bright spot in the report was a slight decline in the rate of births to teen-age mothers. The 1992 birth rate to girls 15 to 19 years old was 60.7 per 1000, down from 62.7 in 1991, but still considerably higher than it was throughout the 1980s.

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